1864-65 File No. 2.
(Agri) Serial No. 1-3.

Subject: Irrigation in Nagar Division.

1864-65.

~~(L. R)~~.
(Agri)

File no 2.
Sls. 1-3.

Supari Cultivation in Nagar division.

Incomplete

Indexed
Dn

Nuggur Division Superintendent's Office

General No. 227 / Revenue 6. } 1865-66. Camp Culhutty 8th May 1865.

From The Offg Superintendent of the Nuggur Division

To The Acting Secretary to the Comm.r for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore

Sir,

The fall in the cultivation of Looparee gardens in the Nuggur Division has attracted the attention of every Officer who has been in charge of it; and from time to time voluminous letters have been written on the subject, and some spasmodic attempts made to remedy the evils that were acknowledged to exist,- but up to the present time nothing has been done, and matters remain in the same condition that they were at the time of the assumption of the management of the Country.

2. I shall now attempt briefly to enumerate some of the causes which have operated towards the

deterioration of this valuable staple product of the Division, & to suggest some measures towards its restoration to its pristine flourishing condition.

3. From the accounts available and from information collected from various sources, it would appear that there has been a decrease in the Land Revenue of Cooparee Gardens × in the Mulnaad Talooks as Compared with previous years.

× vide accompanying list marked A.

4 In one of the Talooks × there is an apparent increase, but this is owing to additional rent being imposed in the year 1852, which was added to the Shist, the putty remaining in abeyance, on an arbitrary and capricious measurement instituted by the then Head Sheristadar Krishna Row Punt, on land alleged to be in excess of the extent specified in the Puttahs - But not by means of new lands taken up to any considerable extent. It must here be observed, that no notice appears to have been taken on that occasion

× vizt Nuggur

of cases where the land was Considerably short of the extent given in the Pottahs - On the whole I may safely say that there has been a marked & palpable decrease - Gardens generally are neglected, and, in many instances, have been abandoned; and where still kept up, the cultivation is of the most slovenly description -

5. It must here be remarked that in the Sagur and Lomb Talooks more attention is paid to the cultivation of Looparee Gardens, & in one or two instances I observed new Gardens springing up -

6. The decline referred to was particularly observable in the Khulna Talook, in cases which came under my own observation - 50 or 60 Gardens in the Kalasa Magany alone are reported to have been abandoned by their former owners, and are now uncultivated, - About 40 are reported to be still susceptible

of cultivation, & the others are completely ruined.

7. In 1819/20. the Beriz of the said Magany was Rs 8741, and the Jamma-bundy 8435, being only 306 Rs short of the Beriz; in 1863/64. the Beriz was 10,846, and the Jamabundy was 6882, or 3764 Rs short of the Beriz. It will be seen that although the Beriz has increased. the Jamabundy has been on the decrease; for a Comparison between the Jamabundy of the year 1819/20 & that of last year shews a sensible deficit of 1553 Rs. The apparent increase in the Beriz is owing to the capricious imposition of the additional rent in 1852 as already stated. I have been credibly informed by some disin-terested ryots that the value of the produce of some gardens now is not even enough to pay the rent fixed on the lands, and from personal observation of their condition, I should say this was not far short of the truth, but being portions of

their Wives they cannot reduce them.

8. In regard to the causes which have led to the deterioration of the cultivation of the Looparee Gardens, decrease in the value of the nut cannot be urged; for the price has within the last few years more than doubled. We must therefore look to other sources for the cause of the evil. These I think may be found:-

X 1st. In the high & unequal rates of assessment imposed on the lands.

X 2ndly. The great spread of the Coffee cultivation, which is, according to the native mode, less costly & yields a quicker return.

X 3rdly. The withdrawal of labor generally from the Looparee Gardens to the Coffee plantations.

X 4thly. The freedom of action now enjoyed by the Agrestic Slaves.

5thly. The want of roads. and

X 6thly. The petty rate kept hanging in terrorem over the ryots' heads.

To which may be added a circumstance which was repeatedly brought to my notice during a late tour through the Mulnaad Talooks,

that the fixed population of these Talooks was, if not actually decreasing certainly not increasing, and this not from Emigration or Epidemic diseases, but because the women were less prolific than their neighbours in the plains; but this from the want of reliable census returns, I submit with diffidence - In the Maidan the bulk of the infant population is to be seen playing in the streets and about the doors of the houses as one passes through the Villages, but in the Mulnaad, where the road rarely takes one through the Villages, and where the people generally live in detached houses, the number of Children that meet the eye of the traveller is by no means large. They may exist, but are not prominently forced on his notice as in the Maidan.

Q. Another general complaint is the decrease in the rain fall, and this is in some measure true, but not, I believe, to the extent they would have us believe, or to the serious

detriment of Cooparee cultivation -

10. In regard to the cause first mentioned it may be sufficient to cite some instances - In the Lomb Taloot the rates of assessment there vary from 29 to 295 Rs per 1000 Dāyas; and in the Kowlidroog Taloot there exist no less than 124 rates ranging between 11 & 104 Rs - It has indeed come under my own observation that lands of precisely similar description and apparent capabilities & situated within the same hedge bear very different rates of assessment; - thus showing the arbitrary and inequitable manner in which Garden lands have been assessed without the slightest regard to the principles which ought to regulate the land tax -

11. The second cause is a natural one, and beyond our Control; but it should not much affect the Cooparee Gardens, if these be placed on a fair footing with reference to rent & ca, & the present value of the mut is maintained -

The

12. The price of labor has more than doubled within the last few years, and the laborers previously available for the Coorgee Gardens are now drawn away in great numbers to the Coffee Plantations which are fast springing up on every side; the average pay of each laborer being not less than 5 Rs per Month.

13. The System of Agrestic Slavery in connection with the Wurgs in the Mulnaad is not now recognised, and these slaves enjoy comparative freedom of action - some have availed themselves of this freedom to seek a livelihood elsewhere; but there can be little doubt that a great number of them still stick to their old Masters and farms.

14. But the greatest evil of all is the want of roads, and in this respect the condition of the Mulnaad is not much better than it was when Captain J. Cotton reported on it 20 years ago. The Agoomby Ghaut has been finished, and a good road made via Sagur and Talgoopah to the

Gairsoppah Ghaut, but I think the desire to render the celebrated falls easily accessible had as much to do with the formation of that road as the wants of the people - The Bhoond Ghaut has been made, but hitherto has been yearly rendered impracticable by land-slips during the Monsoon, and this as far as I can learn is likely to continue for some time longer. I am perfectly aware of the difficulty and expense of making roads in that mountainous Country; but much good might be done by making bridle roads along which laden Bullocks might pass easily, and which if properly traced in the first instance might be improved hereafter and made practicable for carts as funds became available, and in this work the Gowdas & Potels are quite willing to contribute their share by finding Labor within the limits of their respective Villages - This is no mere conjecture of mine - I talked over the matter with some influential Potails of

at Kulsa the otherday, and I have since received an Urzee from them repeating their offer of assistance in the matter of labor, and urging me to get something done, and certainly the difficulty they experience in exporting their produce & importing the necessaries of life demands that some speedy & effectual relief should be afforded to them - Against one thing, however, they protested, and that was the employment of D. P. W. Agency to carry out the works. a translation of which is enclosed.

15. The retention of the Cutlee rates in the Government books and accounts, although these may never be collected, is a great incubus on the ryots and a fertile source of constant uneasiness to them. It puts it in the power of the petty Cutch Officials & the Shanboques to bully the ryots & to practice peculation; and the simple & ignorant portion of the Villagers are easily induced to believe that a demand for these rates may be made upon them any day and is only averted by the influence of the above-mentioned Officials - The fear

that possess the Ryot with regard to the hultee rates prevent in a great measure the extension of cultivation and the re-occupation of land once given up.

16. In the foregoing paras I have endeavoured in some measure to show the languishing condition of the Looparee Cultivation, and the main causes of it, as well as the absolute necessity for some remedial measures being applied - These should be prompt, genral and vigorous - No partial tinkering can succeed; and I believe that nothing less than a scientific survey and re-assessment of the garden and the modification, if not total abolition, of the Halut, which in some Talooks is considerably higher than the land revenue, will resuscitate it - If it is intended to extend the present survey conducted by Major Anderson to these Talooks, matters should I think remain as they are till he takes them up - If however it is

† Vide accompanying Statement marked B.

not intended that they should come under his operations, the Sooparee lands might be measured, classified & assessed under the orders of the Revenue Authorities; & that revision, once made, should not again be disturbed -

17. The Salut system is objectionable on many grounds, and situated as the Sooparee growing Talooks are on the edge of the Western Ghauts, pierced by innumerable passes, the prevention by our ill-paid Sayer Officials and Police, of extensive Smuggling is impossible - But strange to say the ryots do not object to the Salut - The merchant who purchases their Crop pays that, and they cannot believe that, if the Tax was entirely abolished, they would profit in the slightest degree by the measure - Indeed I have heard Ryots say, with reference to the duty on Coffee & Sooparee, that the Government might double it if they please, as it would not affect them -

18. Roads should be opened

from East to West to let our produce out and foreign produce in, and then I believe the cultivation of Looparee would be carried on to an extent hitherto unknown - In the measurement of the gardens I would introduce the English Acre, and I would, in case the Salut is not altogether abolished, recommend its being considerably reduced so as to render the smuggling of the Article not worth the risk of detection; and I would adopt generally the Maund of 28 lbs as was recommended years ago by Mr. Stokes - That able Officer, although opposed to the total extinction of the Salut on Looparee was not against its modification, as will be seen on a reference to his report dated 19th May 1838 (Para 122), and it is possible that if he had been at this date in Nuggur he would have been disposed to have gone to the length of abandoning the Salut altogether - A great

immediate falling off in the Revenue would probably be the consequence, but this would I think, be met in a very short time by the extension of cultivation and the abolition of the Sayer Establishment - But however that may be, I am compelled to admit that after much reflection I can suggest no half measure that will meet the case - It is impossible to determine with the slightest approach to accuracy from the materials at our command the extent of the Looparee lands in Nuggur - Nothing is definite, nothing reliable and any attempt at a revision of rates not based on actual survey must prove abortive -

× Estimated Amount of Halut on Looparee for 1865/66. 460,000 Rs. Probable saving by the abolition of the present Sayer Estt. 32,088 Rs. a year.

20. In conclusion I beg to state that whether the present Halut on Looparee be abolished or modified, there should in my opinion be one uniform rate fixed on the article without reference to the quality or place of growth - It may be objected that it is unfair to tax equally articles of unequal value, but there is much to be said

in favor of an uniform tax on Coopari,
and we have a precedent in the
case of Tobacco which is taxed at
one uniform rate throughout Mysore
without reference to quality -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

C. Bevan.
Offg Superintendent
Nagar Division

121. The trade of Nagara appears capable of great extension. This may be promoted by Government in three principal ways, By bringing its Commodities to the notice of parties Engaged in the Europe trade, by lightning and simplifying the Sayer, and by opening Roads for wheeled Carriages.

122. In furtherance of the first of these objects I have had samples of several productions of Nagara submitted to the Merchants at Bombay. Coffee, Cardamums and pepper were sold and the actual Accounts of their cost and proceeds are copied in the Appendix. I have also added a list of prices extracted from Bombay, London and Liverpool, price currents of recent dates of all the articles found in there which may be procured in Nagara. The information in these documents may be useful to the Native Community, and their attention should be particularly directed to Coffee, Silk, Cotton, horns, hides, and above all, Wool.

123. I have already written so much regarding the Sayer that it would be superfluous to enter into detail here. I am no advocate for the abolition of the Excise on betelnut, Cardamums and pepper under any circumstances, but strongly recommend that it should be reduced and simplified. Neither do I think the extension of trade would be seriously obstructed by a moderate transit, or frontier duty; unless all such duties be abolished under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in which

Case

case it would be ruinous to obtain
them in Tyers —

Copied J. Mellahunty

(True Copy) J. Hobbins.

Memorandum.

In a letter No. 22/6 of the 8th ultimo, the Superintendent of Nuggur brings prominently to the notice of the Commissioner, the unsatisfactory state of the Sooparee Cultivation in his Division, which he thinks is unmistakeably deteriorating to the serious detriment of the Revenue derivable from that source. He attributes this retrogressive condition to six causes, and suggests certain remedial measures for the consideration and Orders of the Commissioner.

2. The causes assigned by Colonel Clerk are.

1st. The high and unequal rates of assessment imposed on the land.

2d. The great spread of the Coffee Cultivation, which is according to the native mode, less costly and yields a quicker return.

3d. The withdrawal of labor generally from the Sooparee Gardens, to the Coffee Plantations.

4th. The freedom of action now enjoyed by the agrestic slaves.

5th. The want of roads. and

6th. The Putty rates being kept in terrorem over the Ryots' heads.

3. Of these causes it will be observed that the 2d, 3d and 4th spring from circumstances entirely beyond control, and seem to have occurred in the natural tide of events, which cannot be grappled with, by any enactment which the Circar can consistently devise. They do not therefore merit any special consideration.

4. In regard however to the other three causes,

I

I propose to allude to each, in the Order in which they have been set forth, offering a few explanations in further elucidation of the same.

5th With reference to the first mentioned cause, Colonel Clerk adduces a few instances manifesting the great disparity that exists in the rates of assessment. He states that in the Sorub Talook alone the amount of assessment varies from 29 to 295 Rupees for 1000 Dayahs, and in the Howlidroog Talook, 124 different rates are said to exist ranging from 11 to 104 Rupees. These instances which lay the maximum and minimum rates in Juxta-position, exhibit a some what startling comparison, but the existence of such a vast difference does not become a matter of surprise, when attention is directed to the principle by which the rates were originally assessed. Of course, in computing the rate of assessment the peculiar adaptation of the soil received primary consideration, but other direct or collateral advantages and disadvantages to the Cultivator, in connection with the facility or difficulty of procuring manure. The security or otherwise of the locality from the depredation of Marauders. The necessity of employing watchmen to protect the Garden and a variety of other similar causes, were strained to the utmost to diminish, or enhance the value of the land, and the consequence is that a great diversity of rates is found to exist. Colonel Clerk now advocates as one of the remedial measures, that a new classification of lands and uniform rate of assessment should be introduced by the Revenue authorities. This course however desirable, cannot now I conceive be arbitrarily carried into effect, and in fact would be a matter of extreme difficulty.

And

And the arrangement, must in my humble opinion, necessarily be deferred until the operations of the Revenue Survey have been extended to the Mulnaad Talooks, and a scientific classification made feasible.

6. The next cause which the Superintendent alludes to, as inimical to the prosperity of the Soopara Cultivation is the want of roads.

7 It cannot be denied that, the opening out of new roads and thereby affording easy means of traffic, would give every healthy impetus to Trade, and perhaps tend to the comparative advantage of the Sayer Revenue. And it is not unworthy of remark that the Ryots themselves have begun to appreciate the benefits of good roads, as will be seen by the translation of the Arzee which has accompanied Colonel Clerk's communication under reference. But it rests with the Commissioner to decide whether the advantage derivable would warrant the expenditure of such a large amount as would be required for the construction of roads in the Mulnaad.

8 The sixth or last cause brought to notice by the Superintendent is, the existence of Putty rates.

9 These rates have been imposed at the very commencement and are of long continuance and standing, and they are not imposable on fresh lands taken up by the Ryots.

10 In conclusion, Colonel Clerk condemns the Halut system as objectionable, and recommends a modification of the rates, if not its entire abolition. The gist of his arguments against the Halut is, that the high rate which has hitherto obtained is in itself

insufficient

sufficient to render, smuggling an object of some advan=
=tage, tho' attended with risk. But I am not inclined
to think that, these reasons are potent enough to warrant
the reduction of the rates; nor do I perceive that any
real advantage could be gained by the adoption of the
measure proposed by Colonel Clerk. The prosperity of the
Soopuree Cultivation which the latter is so solicitous to
establish, on a permanent basis would not in any way
be improved by a reduction of the Halut, because the
Cultivator does not share in the payment of it, and it
therefore becomes a matter of indifference to him, whether
the Halut is retained or abolished. I am of opinion
that no modification is needed in the Halut rates
which on the whole appear to be fair, and equitable,
and were fixed so recently as in April 1864.

10 I beg in conclusion, to repeat that the
Soopuree Cultivation can only be improved by a
scientific survey and a fair rate of land assessment,
according to the capabilities of the soil, and this cannot
be effected until the revenue survey has commenced
its operations in the Mulnaad.

W Keeyes Pringle

Bangalore
16th June 1865

W.P.

No. 46

Memorandum

Crimea.

Plumbis.

Translation of an Arzee from the Potail and Mookhtasers of Kulsah, Wustara Talook, addressed to the Superintendent of the Angur Division, dated the 28th February 1865.

The roads in this Mazany not being in good order, the Respleans Cattle are obliged to travel through a single track with great difficulties, and this fact is well known to you, when you lately visited the Mazany - This Country being hilly and covered with Jungles, there is a great impediment for the articles to be brought in from the Inaidee Country, and consequently we suffer much from it - You were pleased to give us a verbal order that if we agree to make the roads from the boundaries of our respective Mazanies by procuring Coolies, and

× From Wustara to Babunnana Bhavi Largode, Kulmanah, Hemmatee Lumpiga Cuttay, Yedoor & Kulsah, and from the last mentioned place to Loorada Cuttay (Oppa road) thro Hornad, and also from Kulsah to Koodoolmook Goodah thro Lunsha.

I said that I would submit the proposition for the favorable consideration of the Commr.

and petition to you on the subject, the lines will be traced, and the money for making the roads be given from the Government - We have therefore taken the liberty of representing to you that we agree to undertake the construction of the road from the Middle pattiway in the Mullah situated in this side of the Kulmanny boundary to the frontier above alluded to - It being very difficult to procure labor in this hilly country, the Coolies ask one rupee of 14 Rs each per diem - the tools required for the work must be supplied by the Government - If the road be thus put in order by the assistance of the Government, it will be most convenient for the people, cattle and Bandies to move through it - As this road has to go beyond our Agency and pass thro' Malebungadee, Kandyah and Bedroonad, and join the road at

Charvollee Mullah, we request that an order may be issued to the Amildar to enquire of the Ryots of those Mazanis if they agree to the proposal -

/ True translation /

Offg. Superintendent

A

Statement shewing the produce of Soopaurce

Number	Talooks	years	Amount of Produce			Remarks
			R	S	P	
		1815/16	70315	9	6	
		1816/17	70240	15	10	
		1822/23	61753	13	"	
1	Lagur	1823/24	61506	12	7	
		1833/34	53597	13	6	
		1834/35	53432	5	5	
		1863/64	60914	10	4	
		1812/13	68663	"	8	
		1822/23	71856	11	6	
		1826/27	67439	6	6	
2	Soppa	1830/31	63341	5	4	
		1834/35	58201	3	2	
		1863/64	64111	3	11	

		1823/24	21,174	13	2	
		1824/25	21,114	3	7	
		1825/26	20,652	14	4	
		1826/27	20,362	12	10	
3	Nugur	1830/31	18,155	11	3	
		1832/33	20488	6	11	
		1833/34	21188	9	2	
		1835/36	19787	14	2	
		1863/64	24437	3	4	

Nugur Division
Superintendents Office
Camp Culbutty
8th May 1865

~~7035~~
53432
58201

/signed/ W. Clerk
Off Superintendent.

of Loopauree Jamabundy and Collection

Comparison

Increase			Decrease			
6	10	2		"	"	
2	5	4		"	"	
1	5	3		"	"	
	1	4		"	"	
	"	"	5791	3	11	
	"	"	9310	15	"	
	"	"	1926	10	11	
7	14	6		"	"	
	1	8		"	"	
5	11		17028	13	10	

Net Increase 13/1125 — "

[Signed] J. Clerk
Offg Superintendent.

B

Comparative Statement shewing the amount between Shemoga and Sudoor Districts

Number	Talooks	Amount of Jamabundy for the year 1863/64 R.	A.	P.	Amount of Collection for the year 1863/64 R	A.	P.	Inc
1	Kustara	10370	6	11	12,277	1	1	190
2	Soppa	64111	3	11	115,841	9	3	51,730
3	Anantapoor	14469	8	6	25826	13	9	11357
4	Sagur	61097	1	4	84181	2	4	23084
5	Shikaripoor	9076	1	3	3284	13	4	"
6	Koudiroog	67401	11	8	58090	12	8	"
7	Soorab	21025	6	7	19098	11	8	"
8	Lukhowulli	7715	5	1	12573	3	7	4858
9	Nugur	24437	3	4	79655	5	4	55218
	Total	279704	"	7	410829	8	8	148154

Nugur Division
Superintendents Office
Camp Cuddutty
8th May 1865

No. 482

1865 No. 3980 / 66

To The Chief Superintendent
of Sugar Division

Dated
Despatched } December
Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 3980 } 1865
Revenue No. 66

With reference to letter
No. 22/6 dated 8th May 1865,
I have to communicate instructions
on the subject of Postage
to be levied on Sugar Samples.

I have &c

13th December

Sugar Clerk

No 3. Wh 5-12-65

A Copy of the letter to
Col. Clerke appointing
him & Conductor
enquiring into the
system of keeping
Lost Property Accounts,
& the Cost of the Lost
Property Office
in formation -

H. C. Wilcocks

the letter is over leaf
Secretary. Ch

Copy received & read
to the Lost Property
13th Dec/65

* I am not prepared under existing circumstances, to advocate any reduction in the Halat rate in Sorpore, and I have doubts whether it would be expedient for the Govt, even if it had the means available to do so, to withdraw the elaborate system of survey now being carried on in the Chuttesgurh District; but I think that the present inequitable land assessment in Sorpore pergunnah may with great advantage be revised, and an attempt made at least to substitute an intelligible series of rates should the experiment fail, after a trial has been made in one or two of the Talooks, matters must be left as at present till circumstances admit of the regular survey proceeding its operations with advantage in the Mahaldi. It is hoped however that so difficult a subject cannot be satisfactorily disposed of during the course of an ordinary Jummabundee, and that the undivided attention of no Officer should be diverted to it.

Lr Col Clerk will, while engaged in this duty, correspond direct with the Govt, but his Memorandum will be more of his Subordinate Establishment

B 1/12/65

write to the Supt that, with reference to his Misc letter 22/6 of 8 May para: 14, it appears to me that there is nothing to prevent the tracing of selected lines of road being made from the P. Tax Form, such and probably not be effected more readily than in opening out the Mahaldi Talooks, but I think that the traces should in consequence of the difficult nature of the country, be in all cases inspected & checked by the Dy: Supt if possible, before work is actually commenced

B 1/12/65

Yuma Sept 11

With reference to the foregoing
letter 22nd 878 May/65
correspondence on the subject
of ~~an application of the method~~
~~of assessing~~ Sorghum lands in
the Mojave basin, I request
that Mr Clark may be relieved
by Major Wait of the
Superintendency of that Div.
to devote his attention to
the best manner of carrying
out such a system as shall
minimize the disturbances
of assessment which are
now observable in the Canal
Colonists Yuma Springs and
Cudon Districts. The principle
object is to reduce the number
of raters, and to consolidate them
as far as possible, with due
regard to the quality of the
land & the ability of water.
~~Mr Clark will, while~~
~~engaged at this duty, com-~~
~~municate with the Dept~~
~~but his Headquarters will~~
~~be those of his subordinate~~
~~superintendent.~~ D Sept 65

Ld No. 3980

Revenue 66.

Ld. L.C.

Camp Purneeampore 8th Decr 1865.

To

The Offg. Supt.

of Lucyan.

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 22 dated the 8th Jany 1865 on the subject of Bospara lands in the Lucyan Division, I am directed by the Govr. to request you, in being relieved by Major Elliot of the Superintendency of the Division, to devote your attention to the best manner of carrying out such a system as shall minimize the discrepancies of assessment which are now apparent in the several Pahars of the Shiwoya and Jiadon Districts. The principal object is to reduce the number of rates, and to equalize them as far as possible with due regard to the quality

B 4/12/65

quality of the land and the supply of water

2. The Commissioners are not prepared under existing circumstances to advocate any reduction in the Valuation-rates on Dwellings, and he has doubts whether it would be expedient for the Govt, even if it had the means available to do so, to introduce the elaborate system of Survey now being carried on in the Christchurch District, but Mr Bowring considers that the present intricate and inequitable land assessment on Dwellings gardens may, with great advantage, be revised, and an attempt made at least to substitute an intelligible series of rates. Should the experiment fail, after a trial has been made

made in one or two of the
Talus Rs; matter must
be left as at present till
circumstances admit of
the regular survey pro-
-ceeding its operations
with advantage in the
Lowland.

3. It is obvious how-
-ever that so difficult
a subject cannot be
satisfactorily disposed of
during the course of an
ordinary Journal abroad,
and that the undivided
attention of an Officer
should be devoted to it.

4 You will while engaged
this duty, correspond
direct with this Office;
your allowances will
be those of your sub-
-stantive appointment.

5. Adverting to para
14 of your letter under re-
-ply, it appears to the
Commr

Consd. that there is nothing
to prevent the tracing of
selected lines of road
being made from the
Ordy. Tax Funds, which
could probably not be
spent more usefully
than in opening out the
Inclosed Lands, but
Mr. Bowring considers
that the tracks should
in consequence of the
difficult nature of the
country, be in all cases
inspected and approved
by the Ld. Lieuts. if poss-
-ible, before work is
actually commenced.

Yours

[illegible]

Secy.

To

The Ld. Lieuts

3/12

1763 [redacted]

No. [redacted]
186

From Lieut. Lo
Offg Sup

To The Ag Secr
Comm.

Dated 16th April

Despatched —do—

Received 20th do

Reg. 20th

Enclosures No. 2

General No. [redacted]
Circuit No. 13 } 1865-66.

Sup't Gen. 3982 of 8th Dec 1865.
66

Reports the result
of his journey in the
Superintendency
Districts of the
Shimoga & Hudoor

Mysore 20/4/66

seen
B 20/4/66

2242

Genl No. B- } 1865/66
Encl. No. 2

Nuggur Division Superintts Office
Kulhutty, 16th April 1866

To
The Ag. Secretary to the Commissioner
for the Government of the Territories
of His Highness the Maha Rajah
of Mysore—

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the Secretary's letter No. 3980/66 of the 5th December 1865, to the effect that I should, on being relieved of the charge of the Nuggur Division, continue to make enquiries with a view to minimize the rates of assessment of the Supparee gardens in the Cudoor & Shemoga Districts, I started on a tour through the Supparee-producing Districts, after the X mas holidays, visiting in succession the places indicated in the margin—

Name of Places visited	In what Talook situated
Chickamagalore	Chickamagalore
Kustara	Kustara
Basavanbetay	do
Balehonnoor	do
Bugsoonjee	Koppah
Hurryhurpoor	do
Begar	do
Agoomby	Cowlidroog
Mégurvally	do
Teerthahully	do
Araga	do
Hoonchacuttay	Nuggur
Moogudthy	Anantapoor
Anuntapoor	do
Colloor	do
Sagur	Sagur
Seravinty	do
Bharungy	do
Moopany	do
Savantanacuttay	do
Kanoor	do
Kona Incky	do

2. The trip was highly interesting, and a portion

of the journey lay through a Country which I found had rarely been visited by European or Native Offi-cials - I allude to that portion lying on the left of the Main Road from Sagur to the Falls, and leading by an extremely easy line* through a beautifully wooded and well water-ed Country, by a short & singularly easy Shaut to the coast at the Small Port of Bhatcul - But plea-sant as the trip was, I regret to have to say that the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken has not been realized, and that I am more than ever of opinion that nothing short of a Scientific Survey and assessment, can meet the requirements of the case.

* via Sirsunty Bharunsy Soopany Savuntana Cuttay Kanoor Kona Mucky to Bhatkul.

3. The fallacy of any partial tinkering by inexperienced hands is I think sufficiently demonstrated by a Memorandum / herewith sub-mitted / drawn up by the Amildar of Chickamagaloor, a very sharp

and intelligent young man, which shews that a measurement under-taken only 4 years ago under the auspices of the Revenue Authorities, on being now tested, turns out to be unreliable - This being the case, I venture to suggest that matters should be allowed to remain as they are, until the Revenue Survey can take the matter up; not that the case does not call for interference, but because from the circumstance of Cultivators in almost every case holding more land than is shewn in their Puttahs, and also because of the high price of Suparee, which now for the 1st sort I saw actually realizing at the garden side Rs. 7. a maund, the purchaser paying in addition the Kálut — a price too which does not seem likely to fall - The condition of the Suparee Cultivator is far different to what it was when, as I remember, Suparee

was fetching only Rs. 2. a maund.
The inclination to increase the cultivation of Sugarcane, I observed in certain localities, during this trip, is growing, and the people also, for the first time to my knowledge, expressed a desire that the rates should be readjusted - But this they very naturally wished should be done, without any reference to the extent of the land they held. But when the time does come for the settlement of this very important question, I am perfectly convinced that whatever may be the advantages which the ryots will derive, the Government will profit in a still higher ratio.

4. As a temporary measure, pending the introduction of a systematic survey and assessment, it might be considered advisable to rent out old decayed gardens for cultivation on Cumdayam, the rent being based on the average

of the past 5 years' produce, irres-
-pective of the existing so-called
Bireez; as the present Buttaye
cultivators, a sad misnomer
by the bye, pay no attention what-
-ever to the trees, contenting them-
-selves with merely plucking what
nuts they may produce, & spending
nothing on them in the way of cul-
-tivation. This measure I think
may save from further ruin, if not
reclaim into perfect fruitfulness,
some gardens, now abandoned
in consequence of the heavy Bireez,
which at present precludes the
possibility of their being taken up
by ryots of moderate means.

5. In conclusion, I beg to be
permitted to submit a memo. by
the Acting Revenue Sheristadar
of this Division, C. Soobbarao,
who was kindly placed at my
disposal by Major C. Elliot,
and who accompanied me during
the whole of my tour.

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

P. Lenard

Offg Superintendent

D.F.L.

Observations by C. Soobbarow, Acting Revenue Sheristadar, Sugur Division, Supt^ts Office, who accompanied Colonel I. Clerk during his journey in the Sooparee growing Talooks.

Beeroor. Is the chief mart to which the Suparee grown in most of the Inchad Talooks is exported by dealers who purchase it from the Ryots. From this place, it is supplied to the markets of Goobbi, Bangalore, Bellary, Walajee, &c. The price of Suparee is much enhanced this year owing to the lateness of the harvest. It was as per margin in January 1866. Cart hire too has increased a great deal, owing, it is asserted, to the dearness of provisions, and great hardships on the road, especially on that leading to Bellary. They day Cart men were in some instances obliged to purchase water.

Kowlidroog The Sooparee of this Talook is inferior to that of Coppa and Wustara. The Sooparee Crop was good this year, but several gardens were

Coppa Kowlidroog 3 in last year - In this year
Suparee 3 7 to 7½ Rs. 9 Rs.
Chanlapoor and 3 5¾ to 6½ 7½ to 7¾
Sagur - do 3 5¾ 5¾
Beeroor to Walajee 3 5¼ -
Sooparee

abandoned, as their produce was barely sufficient to pay the Cundayam and also because labor is very difficult to be obtained. The price too of the staple has increased to Rs. 6-12. and 6-14. a maund. The produce of this Talook goes mostly to Beeroor, but some is also exported to Bellary. If the garden rates be reduced, it is probable that the Sugaree Cultivation will be greatly extended, and wet lands which at present pay to Govt. a nominal rent, will in that case be highly remunerative.

A peculiar Custom prevails in this Talook, by which about 18000 Rs. collected on Sooparee of this Talook is sent to the Sugur Talook to be credited.

In Hoonsha Cuttah a considerable sum of money was in the Custody of a single person in the Cuttah.

The yield of Sugaree this year Coppah was very good. The extent of almost

all the gardens in this Talook is much in excess of that shewn in the accounts - About 3-fourths of this Talook Supparee is taken to Beeroor and a fourth goes to Bellary.

The lands of a Village have never been wholly surveyed, but some fields have here and there been measured formerly; in such cases the putty portion of the rent being held in abeyance, under "Sowcoof".

A Road via Kustara is very much wanted to open out this Talook.

Anantapoor. The produce of Anantapoor is less valuable than that of most Inland Talooks - The Cooparee season was this year pretty good. But the price has gone down - The value of Cooparee Gardens is better understood here, as there is no desire to destroy or abandon them. The profit thereby is said to be fair. The greater part of this Talook Cooparee goes to Beeroor, the rest being conveyed to Dharwar and Bellary.

A revision of the garden assess-
-ment is much needed, and will also
be the means of increased cultivation
of the Nut: At present the rates are
very oppressive.

The Suparee assessment is
most arbitrary in this Talook - In
some Villages it is reckoned on
'Bhumas' / or two rows of trees planted
parallel to each other /. In 1835. the
Shanbogues were directed to specify
the extent of each garden, and
they accordingly put down what
they pleased, without even looking
at them - It appears in 1850. the
ryots of Colloor Complained of the
heaviness of the rent, but no notice
was taken of it - By a recent order,
gardens reared on waste land, are
rated at 10 Pags. per 1000 dayas,
while those planted on Cultivated
lands, at 12 Pags - The price of the
nut now prevailing is from 5 Rs.
to 5 3/4 a maund.

A Road towards Dharwar
through Shikarpoor is much
required.

There

Sajur

There are two modes of assessing Suparee gardens in this Taloork, Viz. 1st, on Dayas, at 18.8.3 per every 3 or 4 trees. 2ndly on "Coolavana", or a tax equal to 4, 5 & odd, and even 6 times that of the paddy fields, as in the other Taloorks, the actual quantity of land enclosed in a garden cannot be ascertained, notwithstanding a partial survey which was made some years ago by the late Amildar. The produce of the gardens situated on the slopes of the Ghauts is much better in quality than that of those below the Gharum-ey Ghaut. The Sajur Suparee is taken mostly to Beeroor, but some also goes to Bellary. Bad none is exported to the Country down the Ghauts, as the people there do not chew the boiled Suparee of this Country. The price of Suparee is this year from Rs. 4 to 5 3/4 the Maund.

Cocoanut trees pay in the Sur-kholay & Savuntanchuttay Magnies a tax of Rs. 0-1-11. each, while no

tax is levied on them in the other Mogannies.

The paddy of this Talook mostly is exported by Gairsuppah, altho the Kánoor Shaut, leading to Bhatkul, is much easier. But as there is little or no demand for Paddy there, people prefer to go to the market of Gairsuppah, where they sell readily and profitably. Traffic seems to be considerable on the Gairsuppah road, as large herds of Cattle are daily seen passing to and fro heavily laden.

Some ryots in the Bharungy Mógany have enclosed large tracts of waste land for pasture, without evidently paying any Tax to Govt.

The distance between the Villages of the same Mogany is in 2 or 3 instances too great in this Talook, and the Shekdar in charge is solely inconvenienced for discharging his duties properly. This was represented to the Comm.r, when he visited the Talook, and by his order, an Arzee was addressed [No. 420 of 1863] to the

Deputy Superintendent bringing to notice the necessity for 2 more Shikdars, one for the Kanoor Magany, and the other for the Savuntana cutta & Surlikolay Maganies being entertained - No steps have however been taken to supply the deficiency

It appears that no Amildar or other officer visited the Surlekolay Magany since 1850 - The Shanbogue appears to be the only official who goes there annually for collecting Revenue.

/ Signed / S. Sobbarow
Ag. Rev: Dist.

/ True Copy /

[signature]
Off.g Superintt.

Memo: on Bhagajeto in the Chikamoogloor Taluk of the Cudoor District

1 The Taluk of Chik-moogloor consists of 10 hoblis and there are 381 villages in it of these, 15 are Durvamanyams and 14 Jodi Agrahārams.

2 There are 509 gardens containing Supari, Betel and Cocanut trees out of

which is about 6 miles from the Cusbah. The produce was estimated at ½ or 1 seer of 4 Dupaee tins consisting a Dánam in a year.

10 As regards the Gardens which are yet unmeasured, the assessment ranges from Rs 12-4-0. to Rupees 56-4-0. How and when these rates have been fixed is not forthcoming.

abolished the measurement above alluded to, was commenced under the supervision of the Taluk Peishcar.

4 There are 196 gardens still unmeasured and they are assessed on what are called "Kistwaij Bijawari" consisting of 10,000 square yards per Candy.

5 Such gardens as have been lately measured are assessed as follows:-

13 Rs per acre

supply abundance of water to them.

3rd Next the produce of 4 sugarcane trees in a Dáyam is 3 seers per year; and this appears to have been obtained at striking an average of 10 years produce, deducting the expenditure and the Government share.

8 In Kalasápur, the ratio of assessment have been lessened owing to the gardens being irrigated by the wells, which require more labor and the ~~[illegible]~~ it is such ~~that~~ the pro-

abolished the measurement
above alluded to, was com-
-menced under the supervision
of the Taluk Peishear.

4 There are 196 gardens
still unmeasured and they
are assessed on what are called
"Kisturaj Bijavari" consisting
of 10,000 square yards per Candy.

5- Such gardens as
have been lately measured
are assessed as follows:-

13 Rs per acre.

which, 313 have been measured
between the years 1861 and
1864. by a temporary establish-
-ment allowed for the purpose
and the measurements has
been reduced into acres.

3 ---------- Prior to the year 1861,
the half of the produce of
these gardens was taken by
the Circar under the designation
of "Varam" in lieu of the assessment
and in 1861, this "Varam" system
having been proposed to

but from what I can say
there is not a single instance
of complaint against the
assessment being heavy
and the people pay the Condāyam
without displeasure. The
Cause of this is, that the Bijavari
measurement of the fields
is incorrect, as their extent
contain 3 or 4 times as much
as is specified in the Pattah
as will be illustrated by the
following

-duce of 4 Dupatee trees
in a Dayam is found, from
calculation, the of only 2
Seers. and the soil is Lâl.
or Reddish, which is inferior
to Régada

9 ——— In Chithamoopoor
Magany, the lowest assessment
was fixed, owing to the Marsh
soil, and the irrigation main
depending upon a Channel
which comes out from Sitalaja
which about

In Vaeraspatam Trajany [redacted]
In Kalsapur ——do—— 11½ - 10 Rs & 8 Rs do
In Chihamoofoor —do— 8 Rs per acre.

6th From this it may be observed, that the highest rate has been fixed in Vaeraspatam as Rs 13 per acre.

7th The data on which this sum was fixed appears to have been the following viz:

1st That the soil is Rigada or Eré which is the best.

2nd That the channels coming out from the large Agentiré Tank supply

2/

following instances of 2 cases which I tested at the suggestion of the Superintendent

Name of the Village where the tested gardens belong to	Name of the owners	As per Puttahs						As per present Testing						Increase						Remarks
		Bijam			assessment			Bijam			assessment			Bijam			assessment			
		C	C	P	Rs	A	P	C	C	P	Rs	A	P	C	C	P	Rs	A	P	
1 Chudávaram	Vira-bhadri Gowda	"	6	12	6	10	-	"	15	"	13	7	-	"	8	4	7	6	2	
2 — do —	Mallé Gowda	"	3	6½	2	13	5	"	13	8½	11	7	5	"	9	15	8	10	"	

11 Being anxious to find out whether those gardens ~~that~~ were reported to have been measured in 1861, bears the correct ~~extent~~ of measurement in acres, I have tested 4 gardens in the village of Hiremoogloor & the result is as follows,

Name of the Gardener	As per Puttah						Results of the present Testing						Increase						Remarks
	Extent			assessment			Extent			assessment			Extent			assessment			
	acres	G	gs	Rs	A	P	acres	G	gs	Rs	A	P	acres	G	gs	Rs	A	P	
1 Arakeruppé Nandeppal	1	7	35	9	7	4	1	9	119	9	15	10	"	2	84	"	8	6	
2 Hasigi Venka-Appal —	2	7	67	17	8	5	2	11	77	18	5	4	"	4	10	"	12	11	
3 Arumeravfa Rayarlal	1	1	32	8	4	1	1	5	63	9	3	4	"	4	31	"	15	3	
4 — do —	1	3	102	8	12	5	1	6	54	9	4	6	"	2	73	"	8	1	

12. From this, it will be observed ~~that~~ all of them do contain more ~~than~~ what is mentioned in the Pattah, though not of so much as in the Bijarani measurement Gardens. The cause of this variance is owing to the Gardens not having been demarcated when measured.

13. From these again, it is evident ~~that~~ unless the Gardens are first demarcated, ~~and these measured & afterwards~~ our object will not be gained.

14 Here is another point which in the recent assessment in 1861, appears to have not been taken notice of.

15. The Gardens should in addition to the facilities of water, nature of the soil which they possess, and the quantity of produce which they yield, be also considered as to their distance from the village site, and

and the facilities which they have in getting the manure in, or taking the produce out, and whether these gardens consist of Supare trees or mixture of Supare, Plantain and Cocanut trees and the market to which the article is sent for sale, and the existing facilities for carrying the same

16 The Supare produce in this Taluk is purchased at the very spot by the merchants, who even advance to the Ryots and remove the Supare at the proper season at their (merchants') own expense. The rate per Maund for Supare on the above terms is Rs 6. The merchants take the article at

to Birur in the Chikmoor Taluk and Gubbi in the Tumkoor District and there it is consumed. The nature of the crops produced in this Taluk is Waligra, a 2nd sort of the Sugarcane.

17 The Rents of the Sugarcane Gardens at present in this Taluk is Rupees 5112-8-9 and the Jamabandy or actual collections of this year for 1865-66 is Rupees 3117-5-6. The remainder having been allowed for Aluvi or Coole, to be completed only at the expiration of those periods.

Superior